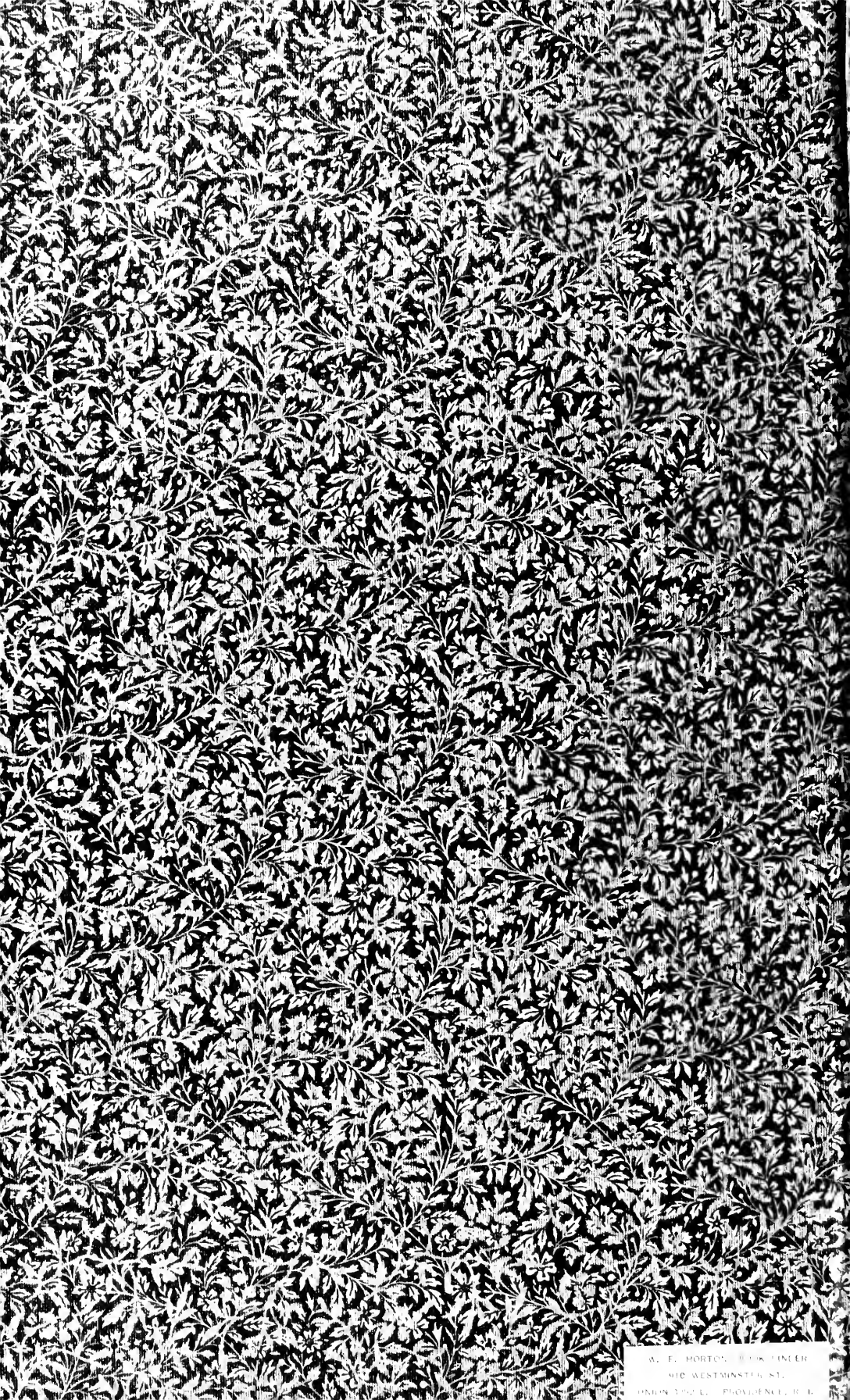
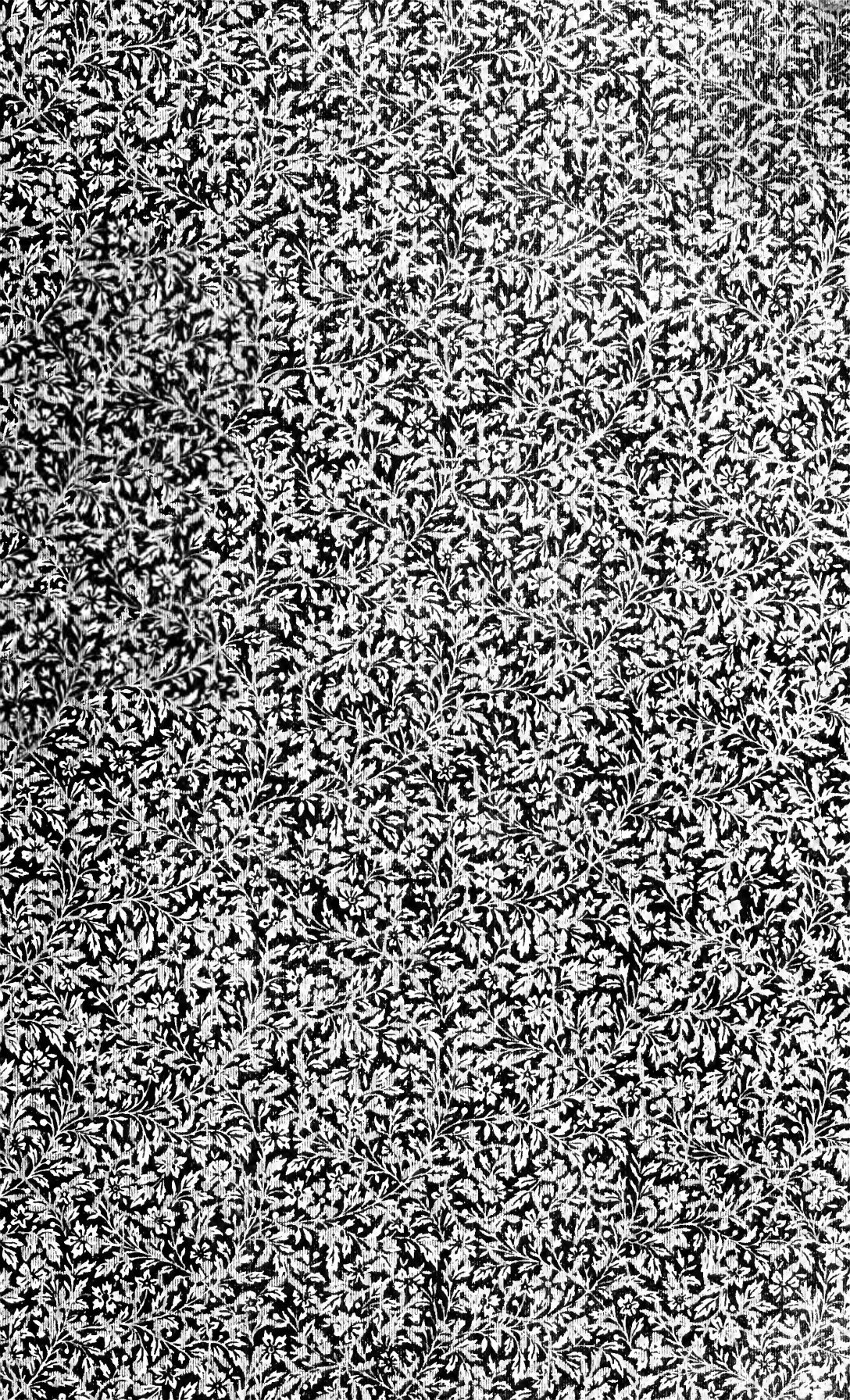


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VOL. IX

PROVIDENCE, R. I., OCTOBER, 1908

No. 3



A BROWN OARSMAN ON THE ISIS
Mr. Bevan is Third from the Bow in the Worcester College Shell

A BRUNONIAN VIEW OF OXFORD ATHLETICS

Suggestive Elements of Superiority in the English University
Sporting System

By Ralph H. Bevan, Brown, '04; Oxford, '07



YOUNG man was boasting of the fact that he had been educated at two universities. "You remind me," replied the clergyman with whom he was talking, "of the experience of a calf which received its nourishment from two cows." "With

what result?" inquired the youth. "With the result," responded the man of God, "that it became a very big calf." So I shall not here dilate on the advantages of a double education at Brown and Oxford. Nor shall I take this opportunity to expand the assertion, that, at least so far as one case is evi-

dence, a chief result for a graduate of Brown of a subsequent residence at Oxford is to increase his appreciation of the precious, unique and superior heritages which he owes to his native Alma Mater as an American institution. What will be less superfluous will be a partial development of the idea, that, although I realize more keenly than ever the good fortune which is mine in being an American, I did not bring all my lily pots back with me.

We heard the fable of the lily pot at the second Thanksgiving dinner held by the Rhodes scholars in Oxford. Mr. Crane, legal adviser to the American Embassy, and one of the few American lawyers who have made a success of the practice of law in London, introduced perhaps the most appreciated speech of the evening with the story of Mrs. John's calla lily. "Why do you want to take that flower pot?" demanded Mr. John of his wife, as they started from Ohio on a trip to California. "Why, I couldn't go without it. This is the most beautiful lily in our town, dear, I couldn't leave it. I must take it." And she did. She nursed that lily and pampered it, and watered it every day. The porter grew pale and the husband became thin, but Mrs. John, with pride, still clung to her lily pot, and for five days and nights she petted that lily. One morning she looked from the car window on the sun-swept lands of California and saw as in a dream whole fields of lilies, great callas, and hers was a mere starveling beside them. She said not a word, but picked up the lily and walked with sad, measured steps to the rear of the car, and, leaning over, dropped it.

Mr. Crane's talk continued in a quiet, conversational and persuasive tone to urge us to look about with a not too critical eye and to drop some of the lily pots of prejudice we had brought with us from America. And of all the lily pots of prejudice nursed to England's shores none was sooner abandoned than any which existed in regard to English athletics. Not a month had passed before the young American Rhodians were generally exchanging expressions of cordial approval of the system of athletics at Oxford.

Nor was this hearty appreciation

characterized by a blindness to weak points. The Oxford graduate, for instance, I think would have been admitted to enjoy in a conspicuously less degree one of the most precious heritages, if not the most precious heritage, of every Brown man. I refer to the "Brown spirit," and particularly to two qualities of the Brown spirit. The first is its altruistic or socialistic phase. The Brown athlete, and the man who by his support makes his victories possible, is for four years becoming impregnated with the idea of service, of personal absorption and satisfaction in the good of the social unit of which he is a part. Thus the lesson of self-sacrifice of the individual, which must be the salvation of the nation, is instilled in the American citizen. Oxford athletics are not in a similar degree an altruistic training for the individual and a unionizing force for the university. Secondly, the Brown graduate finds the esprit de corps of his Alma Mater a distinctly superior source of inspiration by reason of its surpassing intensity and its quality as the embodiment of indomitable grit. In Brown athletics is developed the kind of spirit which, after five years of successive and disheartening defeat, thrashed Dartmouth to the tune of 23-0, and turned out a team making Brown first in her class. In the support of the Brown teams is born and fostered the species of sand which stands by a spirited though losing battle no less unflinchingly than by a winning fight, which cannot know real failure because the words "give up" are not in its vocabulary; and which wins, and can never possibly lose, the truest success, the success of triumph over failure.

The function of this informal article, however, is not to compare or criticise, but simply to describe. The object is, as clearly as possible, to expound the working of athletics at Oxford, and to leave the reader to make his own criticism and to draw his own comparisons.

It has been said that the athletic phase of Oxford life received unanimous and unstinted approval. This is because it is calculated to benefit the many as well as the few, the needy no less than those who are already robust. Every Englishman, every afternoon,

practically without exception, is in some outdoor sport from 2 to 4 o'clock, and is thus assured every possible chance of developing a healthy, sound and rugged constitution.

At first sight the problem of furnishing 3000 men each with the opportunity for participation in athletics is by no means a self-evident proposition. At Oxford the difficulty is solved, first, by the division of the university into colleges; secondly, by the encouragement of many games; and thirdly, by the encouragement of frequent events in each of these games. The fact that Oxford comprises upward of 20 colleges brings the average membership in each college down to about 150, and obviously improves the chances of the individual to many times what they would *prima facie* be. Then the English sports are legion. "Rugger," corresponding to our rugby, but a more open game, "soccer," a perfected form of association football, and hockey, played on the grass instead of on the ice, are all in full swing through the fall and winter. Spring brings cricket and tennis. Lacrosse, handball, the latter in England known as "fives," also "rackets," are among other of the many university means of physical diversion. Finally, there is rowing, which goes on practically every day in the year, and ranks first among British sports, probably because in so great a degree it requires patience and promotes discipline, two prime virtues to the mind of the conservative Englishman.

It has been stated that in addition to her division of the university into colleges and her encouragement of many games, Oxford also encourages frequent events in each sport as a means of effecting universal participation in athletics. Incidentally, of course, the frequency of trials of prowess and of practice or "squash" matches tends to increase the amount of healthful fun and to diminish the nervous wear and tear of athletics. Except in the case of rowing, it can be said that the Englishman is in athletics purely for the fun of the thing. The method pursued and the number of contests, in the case of each form of sport, may be indicated by an enumeration of the bewildering system of events found in the typical

English sport of rowing.

Before the end of the first term the successful "fresher" oarsman is preparing to compete in the torpid fours. These races are between four-oared boats and between boats whose crews are all made up of members of the same college. These races, therefore, are not intercollegiate. Following the torpid fours in the next or winter term occur the torpids. The torpid differs from the four in being an eight-oared boat, and in participating in an intercollegiate contest. The torpid races are also "bumping races," and hence are easily confused with the eights proper, in relation to which they are merely preliminary, and from which they also differ in being rowed on fixed instead of sliding seats. No sooner are torpids over than training commences for the grand intercollegiate athletic event of the year. This is the eights, occurring during "eights week" in the spring term. Crowds assemble from all parts of England. Oxford dons gala attire and glories in her English beauties arrayed to charm the hearts of the undergraduates. The "fresher" has graduated from the hated and painful fixed seat to the mastery of the treacherous slide, the pride of a full fledged oarsman. He struts about, an envied college "blood," and complacent in his brilliant blazer, eight's straw and proud star on his left arm.

The eights are the "bumping races" of "Tom Brown at Oxford." As the nature of a "bumping race" is not always clearly understood, a word of explanation at this point may not be malapropos. The Isis is a narrow stream, yet some 20 colleges participate in the eights, so that it is obvious that the shells cannot row side by side. Instead the crews start in a procession, one behind the other, with a little over a length between the boats. The object of each eight is to overtake the one in front of it, that is, to make a "bump." When a bump occurs, on the following day (the races, by the way, extend over a period of six days), the bumping and the bumped boats exchange starting stations, the former going up one, and the latter going down one place on the river. Of course each crew aims to secure to its

credit as many "bumps" as possible, the ambition of the larger colleges being to hold from year to year a position near the head of the river, and the ambition of the smaller colleges being to make four "bumps" and thus win their oars as souvenirs.

A "bumping race" is a unique spectacle, never to be forgotten. Now the crews are paddling in leisurely stages down by the crowded barges, and on between rows of the ubiquitous punt, ranged near either shore of the winding Isis, and laden with sport-loving Britons. A few moments more and the shells are waiting in a serpentine line at their starting stations. From the neighboring fields booms the five-minute cannon. Removing their sweaters, the oarsmen throw them to eager hands on the bank. After several moments of increasing suspense the minute gun speaks. The men take rowing position, bodies slightly forward and oars poised on the water ready for the dash for a "bump." Fifty odd seconds more and the coach's voice is heard counting off in measured tones the last few seconds from his watch. "Five, four, three, two, one." An instant of supreme tension, the starting cannon has boomed upon taut nerves, and the boats are off. Simultaneously, along the winding tow-path, "running with their colleges," sprint thousands of Oxford men. Already somewhere in this seething, surging, vociferous human serpent a bell is ringing. Some loyal supporter is signalling his crew that they have gained on the one in front, and are now within three-quarters of a length. But the bell has stopped, and a pair of cymbals have taken its place. Only half a length, then, still remains. That boat, thrilling with anticipation of a "bump," redoubles its exertions. Let's have a nearer look. Ah! it is University College overhauling Balliol, and the excitement is—well—moderate, considering that these are Englishmen we are watching. A revolver shot signals that only a quarter of a length still separates the crews. The swinging, panting bodies, dead to all earthly sensations except the significance of that message, draw on deeper reserves of their energies. And now a double revolver shot assures them that their

efforts have not been in vain, that they have come within "bumping distance," and are to "shoot" at Balliol. Five seconds more and proud Balliol's "cox" raises his arm in recognition of the "bump." University and Balliol paddle to one side to leave the course free for the boats following.

What a noisy creature that quarter-mile human serpent on the tow-path is! It is clearly oblivious of its English dignity. "Well rowed! Well rowed! Well rowed!" "Swing, swing, swing!" "Drive with the legs. Drive with the legs. Drive with the legs!" These and many similar exhortations ring from its myriad throats. Perchance it will be hoarse tonight. But what are those light stagings erected at frequent intervals along the bank? Oh, those are the stations of the local photographers. It would be a serious matter to them to lose the record of a single "bump." We must leave this scene, however, or we shall materially delay our consideration of Oxford athletics in general.

Besides the Fours, the Torpids, and the Eights, in each of which at least 175 men throughout the university participate, there are also in the course of a year several other rowing events in which fewer take part. Among these are the Coxswainless Fours, the Clinker Fours, the trials for the 'varsity, and the 'varsity struggle with Cambridge. Although it is impossible to go into detail as to the nature of each of these contests, enough has been said to indicate the large number of events in each sport and the method by which Oxford promotes universal participation in athletics. This system is powerfully reinforced by a strong undergraduate sentiment. An English student would as soon think of going without his food or sleep as without his regular exercise. He who has the temerity to remain indoors at work in the afternoon soon feels the consequences of a general unpopularity.

Outside of long-distance work, our best university athletes compare favorably with the English, but an American cannot help regretting the deficiencies of a system which leave the *average* American youth in inferior enjoy-

ment of health, ruggedness of constitution and reserve force.

A significant index to the spirit of English athletics, and to their effectiveness in bringing about a general prime condition among the students, is the fact that, with a sole exception in the case of rowing, an Oxford man does not train for his athletic contests. If the Englishmen are careless about training, however, it is not from want of "keenness." On the other hand, they are unflagging in their devotion to practice. This is especially noticeable in the case of rowing. Although the sport itself is intrinsically monotonous, the coaching is unremittingly pursued every day in the year, utterly regardless of weather conditions. To the initiated, this innocent assertion implies volumes. Tacitus commented on the climate of ancient England to the effect that so seldom did its inhabitants get a glimpse of the sun, that instead of being aware, as we are, that that luminary rises and sets, they supposed that it constantly circled about in the heavens. And a modern writer has pointedly added that even today, such is the persistence with which dark clouds and rain make Great Britain their home, that Englishmen are literally unacquainted with the phenomenon of a sunset, whence has arisen the saying that the sun never sets on the British possessions. Continual wet, however, is not the only element which the oarsman defies. Along this line, the recollection of a personal experience still remains peculiarly distinct. On one occasion the Isis froze over above Iffley. Nothing daunted, every member of the Worcester College crew walked four miles down to Sanford and back, that is, eight miles altogether, for the sake of having on the clear space at that portion of the stream twenty minutes of rowing practice.

An interesting feature of English athletics is the quietness of the ideal discipline which reigns in the matter of rowing practice. Dignified and re-

served, the coach makes his criticisms in modulated tones and deliberate, carefully phrased, effective sentences. An emphatic manner or strong phrase is rare. He is perfectly self-possessed and absolute in his assumption of complete supremacy. It is surprising to note how far this confidence is justified and how eager is the effort of the crew to respect and profit by his slightest suggestion. That the discipline, however, does not on every occasion prove superior to an Englishman's sense of humor is proved by a yarn told by a Thames club boat captain. According to this story, it happened that the coxswain of a boat was the son of a member of the crew. It is one of the "cox's" duties to watch the time of the oarsmen. The boat had not been long under way when the "cox's" voice was heard in shrill but determined and perhaps revengeful correction: "Pa, you're late; *Pa, you're late*; PA, YOU'RE LATE; PA, YOU'RE LATE; PA, YOU'RE LATE;" it reiterated until broad smiles and laughter shattered the discipline of the crew and would have called forth just reproach from the coach had he not himself been infected with the general merriment.

Perhaps no informal article on Oxford should be concluded without one of the classical Jowett stories. Dozens of these circulate around the fireplaces of the undergraduates. One regards an "undergrad" who was proving the truth of the line, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." "Dr. Jowett," began this youth, who would soon be able proudly to renunciate the status of "fresher," "I've been reading science and philosophy and no longer believe in the things I was taught. I doubt the Bible have little faith in religion, in fact," concluded he, "I've lost my God." "Lost your God, have you, young man," replied Dr. Jowett. "Well, you find Him again before eight o'clock tomorrow morning or leave the college."

LITERARY MEN OF BROWN, IV

SAM WALTER FOSS

By Harry Lyman Koopman

SAM WALTER FOSS ten years out of college was read and quoted throughout the length and breadth of the United States. He is now, sixteen years later, read and quoted throughout the English-speaking world. What is the basis of a success so eminent? It can hardly be poetic quality alone, however great; for the new poet to-day, in the face of competition from the recognized poets of the past and the present, does not find it so easy to convince men that he too is worth hearing. The world is none too receptive to the message of pure beauty, and unless the poet is content to exercise the patience of Foss's centenarian, he must add to his poetry some element that the world is not only willing to receive, but is actually seeking. Such an element, Foss, like Holmes, Lowell, Bret Harte and James Whitcomb Riley, found in humor. Let us briefly review his career and his work.

Sam Walter Foss was born in Candia, N. H., June 19, 1858, and was therefore within two days of his half-century when on last commencement his Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of master of arts in recognition of his literary attainments. His family name betokens Huguenot origin. He comes also of the famous Batchelder stock, the most notable strain of genius in America, the stock which gave us, among other celebrities, Webster, Fessenden, Butler, Morrill, Allison, Whittier, and Frank and Kate Sanborn. He was graduated at the Portsmouth High School and at the Tilton Conference Seminary. He entered Brown at twenty and, being poor in purse and living on the farther side of the city, he took no conspicuous part in student activities. But his poetic ability had already begun to assert itself, and in

his senior year he was chosen class poet; he had earlier been elected to the Brunonian board. Graduating in 1882, he went at once into journalism, becoming editor of the Lynn Union. While in this position he was unexpectedly called upon to fill a column with humorous matter; his jests found immediate favor, and so another American



SAM WALTER FOSS '82

A Graceful Poet of the "Here and Now"

humorist was born. In 1887 he became editor of the Yankee Blade, a popular literary weekly published in Boston. This position he held for five years, resigning it in 1892 for the risks and rewards of general authorship, the poetic results of which are embodied in three of his volumes. In 1898 he accepted a call to become librarian of the Somerville Public Library, a position which he has held for ten years with

great success. While he had the technical side of his new profession all to learn, he was otherwise eminently qualified for the work of librarianship by his scholarly training, the breadth of his knowledge, and especially by his profound interest in humanity, men, women and children, the plain people whom Lincoln thought the Lord must prefer because he made so many of them. Under Foss's management the Somerville Public Library has become one of the best known in the state for liberality of spirit and progressiveness of methods; and his professional brethren have shown their appreciation of his services by making him, in 1904, the president of the Massachusetts Library Club. He was married in 1887 to Miss Carrie Conant of Providence. They have two children.

In person Foss is above the middle height, and looks and talks like a burly farmer. His face is one of the most interesting in the gallery of American authors, and it is a pity that no published portrait does justice to it. A shock of crinkly iron-grey hair sets off his swarthy features. His deep-set, dark eyes are the windows not only through which he sees so much that is going on in the world, but also through which the world, in turn, sees the genial firelight glowing on the hearthstone of his kindly nature. To those who know him intimately he is the embodiment of good-fellowship, a companion entirely devoid of self-assertion. In speech he is rapid and unstudied. He has a good voice and is an excellent reader of his own poems. He is in wide demand in this capacity, and has every winter as many engagements as he can conveniently fill. He is a favorite figure at Brown dinners, and several of his poems have been written for these occasions.

Foss's literary work has continued, though at a slower pace, since he assumed the onerous duties of a public librarian. His published volumes now include the following: "Back Country Poems," 1892; "Whiffs from Wild Meadows," 1895; "Dreams in Home-spun," 1897; "Songs of War and Peace," 1899; and "Songs of the Average Man," 1907. These five volumes contain something over four hundred poems, each occupying on the average about two pages and a half.

They are therefore short poems, but few are of epigrammatic brevity. They are written on a wide range of subjects and in varying moods, the humorous dialect poem being the most in evidence. But all of them, grave or gay, are written in a style that we recognize as belonging to Sam Walter Foss. It is as individual as Lowell's. The chief elements of this style are humor, philosophy, love of nature and metrical dexterity.

Humor is the most conspicuous and popular element, but not the most important nor most characteristic of the author. There is nothing subtle about this humor; it has even a Rabelaisian volume of tone. It is now the explosive chuckle and now the broad guffaw of a healthy countryman who is brimming over with mirth at the absurd things in the world. It goes deeper than dialect spelling and dialect itself. It is distinctly humor rather than wit, and it rests on a philosophy beside which mere wit looks flimsy and flashy.

It is this philosophy in which we come nearest to the heart and soul of the poet. This is the element that makes his poems quoted, repeated, learned by heart, copied and cherished, even when the author's name has been lost. In short, it is through this quality that the poet fulfills his own definition of art:

"'Tis the message that's sent from the heart
of the artist
To the heart of a man."

The careless reader is content to stop with the laugh which Foss knows so well how to raise; but those who look deeper find in his underlying philosophy a rich mine of the wisdom of life; a broad outlook on the world and its problems; a fellow-feeling with all who toil, and a sense of the sweetness of the meat that is nearest the bone. It is not a philosophy that has escaped the conventionalism of broadcloth merely to fall into the conventionalism of homespun. It may fairly be called a radical philosophy; it faces the facts of life and is not afraid of its own conclusions. Has the Socratic "know thyself" held the field unquestioned for two thousand years? Foss ventures to suggest a flaw in its universality, and to offer an amendment drawn from the fact that men sometimes succeed better for not

knowing their deficiencies too well;—and this in one of his most obstreperous dialect poems, "The Confessions of a Lunkhead." Foss sees too clearly to be an out-and-out optimist, but he wakes up every morning too sound in body and soul to be disturbed by the lesser ills of life. He is therefore a good companion in hours of cheer and hours of depression. You feel that for him the world is good, but not by such an overwhelming majority that we can afford to lie by to see the good triumph. We must pitch in and make victory sure. Foss's philosophy often takes the form of satire, sometimes so mild as to leave merely a reflection at the end of the laugh, but occasionally so tremendous as to bring the reader up "all-standing" when he suddenly finds what his laugh was leading up to. "Peter, the Orthodox," is a good example of the former type of his satire, and "Elder Ford's Two Candidates," of the latter. His philosophy is, above all, not a system elaborated from books, but a way of looking at life that has grown out of life itself.

Nature, which forms the subsoil of all Foss's poetry, is the nature known to a New Hampshire country boy; the nature that is not only admired at long range in

"The Uncanoonic Mountains which I used to see from home,"

but also a nature that has to be grappled with in planting, hoeing and haying, in milking the cows and in doing the innumerable "chores" of the farm. It is a nature that is often sweeter in retrospect than at close quarters, but it gives an education not to be found elsewhere. The appeal which this wide range of reference to country life makes in the hearts of men and women, whether they still live in the country or, like the poet himself, now earn their bread amid the smoke of cities, has much to do with the popularity of Foss's poetry and even more with the affection in which it is held so generally.

The most casual reader of our poet cannot fail to be impressed by his extraordinary wealth of language and his wizard-like command of metre and rhyme and sonorous rhythm. Humorous poetry from Aristophanes down has always leaned heavily upon prosody.

But nowhere in Aristophanes will be found a more "delirious dance" of metre, a greater power to make boulder-like masses of words flow like water in the channel of rhythm, nor in any of the successors or translators of Aristophanes a higher pitch of mastery over rhyme. To this power of word-jugglery Foss undoubtedly owes a degree of his popularity. But it is a dangerous power, and one that is apt to assert itself where higher elements of subject-matter make it an intrusion. But at worst it is a plus and not a minus defect.

There are many people to whom these books of Foss's bring an entertainment and cheer, a comfort and uplift, that they find nowhere else. There are many others to whom, while they have not this extreme importance, they are a new and valued note in literature. Another class of readers, however, while admiring their humor and honoring their philosophy, deny to them altogether the name of poetry, though they might be puzzled to say on what ground. We think that a happy phrase of John Stuart Mill's accounts for their difficulty: that poetry is something not heard but *overheard*. If this be the final test of poetry, Foss's work will have to be excluded. His writings are always plainly addressed to an audience, and are voiced so clearly that he who runs may hear and understand. We never surprise him in shy self-confidences. But, then, we never so surprise Byron. The test is only relative, not absolute, and at most can only point out a deficiency. Foss has chosen to be the voice not of himself nor of yourself but of all his readers at once. His poems are literally "songs of the average man," not of Sam Walter Foss, who is so much more than an average man that they express but a small, though a genuine, part of his nature.

It is here that the hard law of compensation comes in and makes the very qualities that gave Foss his early popularity stand in the way of his highest fame. Thus far they have largely succeeded; but we believe it rests with the poet himself whether they shall continue to do so. Let him henceforth disregard his audience and say his own say all to himself. Let him remember that his faults are those of diffuseness

and haste, and let him take time enough to say much in little. We wish that he would issue a "golden treasury" volume containing the hundred of his poems, let us say, that he considers most vital, revised with scrupulous care. By so doing he would place in our hands something with which to refute those who question his claim to the title of poet. But, above all, now that he has passed his apprenticeship and has won recognition in the world's chorus, let him follow his own lead in "himself-ing," let him take the place that is waiting for him among "the large eternal fellows yet to be." In short, let him sing the songs still unsung of which his own fine description is the best pledge of his power to sing them:

Ah, let us rest beneath the trees,
Nor seek with an adventurous prow
The magic isles of distant seas,
But sing the Songs of Here and Now.

The world has long been sailed around,
And El Dorado's still unfound;
The quest is vain on many seas
For apples of Hesperides;
And in no land of woods and flowers
Doth Norumbega lift its towers;
And in the sunset-mantled west
There are no Islands of the Blest.
But there is magic in the near,
And beauty blooms on every bough;
And there are Hesper islands here,
And there are El Dorados now.

The seas are wide the swift ships plough,
And long is the Platonic year;
But all the best of time is now,
And all the best of space is here.
A trace of Eden still must be
Where blooms a rose or grows a tree;
The Paphian glories wander by
The man who gazes on the sky;
The Isles of Peace, the Seats of Rest,
Are not in islands of the west;
The golden age that knew no tears
Is not within the vanished years;
Not far the Golden Age, but near;
Fate's fruit is on the nearest bough,—
So sing the Songs of Now and Here,
The brave, glad songs of Here and Now.

BROWN VERSE

SELFIDGE: HERO AND MARTYR

*William Adams Slade, '98, in the
Washington Herald*

Count yet another hero in the sum
Of those who dared aspire to name of Man,
Who dared aspire to deeds from dreams that
come,
And daring now are dead and are not dumb,
But urge the living van
As he whose soldier-heart now with them cries
That man, the conqueror of sea and land,
Shall yet sail foamless seas, shall yet com-
mand
The isleless, azure skies.

Hero and martyr, he by Arlington,
Where many a laurelled other long is gone,

Gave his life's blood as slow the blood-bathed
sun,
Departing, told both of a brief day done
And of a coming Dawn.
For him hath dawned the Day of all most
vast,
While unto us is now a day not far,
When earth and sea and air and farthest
star
Shall captive be at last.

For man is man, and man is most divine,
And he, divine, divinely must fulfill,
Possessing through creation's far-flung line,
All things through Him who said: "Lo, man
is mine!"
And made man's pulses thrill;
And he, pure-souled, new heights who now
doth scan,
Hath welcome words from each brave pio-
neer
Who in his day saw, too, the vision clear,—
And from God's Perfect Man.



BRUNONIA!

SONG FOR MEN'S VOICES

Words by HENRY R. PALMER, '90

Music by JULES JORDAN, Mus. Doc., '95

mf $\text{♩} = 30$

TENOR I *mf* God bless our un - i - ver - si - ty! Fair Freedom's fair - est
Shall Learning be the slave of pride, Or race or creed or

TENOR II *mf*

BASS I *mf* God bless our un - i - ver - si - ty! Fair Freedom's fair - est
Shall Learning be the slave of pride, Or race or creed or

BASS II *mf*

mf $\text{♩} = 90$

daughter she. Our pledge to-day and e'er shall be: Brun-on - ia! Brun-on - ia!
ought be-side? No, not by Nar-ra - gansett's tide. Brun-on - ia! Brun-on - ia!

daughter she. Our pledge to-day and e'er shall be: Brun-on - ia! Brun-on - ia!
ought be-side? No, not by Nar-ra - gansett's tide. Brun-on - ia! Brun-on - ia!

Where.. they who fled Op - pression's hand Brought skiff and shallop safe to land,
 For what are books, un - less they teach A broad-er law than par-ties preach:

Where they who fled Op - pression's hand Brought skiff and shallop safe to land,
 For what are books, un - less they teach A broad-er law than par-ties preach:

cresc. *f*

For Love and Light for-ev - er stand, Brun - on - ia! Brun - on - ia! —
 'Tis "Each for all, and all for each," Brun - on - ia! Brun - on - ia! —

cresc *f*

For Love and Light for-ev - er stand, Brun - on - ia! Brun - on - ia! —
 'Tis "Each for all, and all for each," Brun - on - ia! Brun - on - ia! —

cresc. *f*

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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INTERNATIONAL BROWN

The recent appointment of William A. Spicer, Jr., 1905, as instructor in international law at Harvard and the important services of Ralph C. White-nack, 1906, as economic adviser to the government of Baroda, India, call renewed attention to the historical position of Brown in connection with international affairs. These recent graduates are in the direct line of succession from William Hunter, 1791, minister to Brazil; Jonathan Russell, 1791, one of the commissioners to negotiate the treaty of Ghent, and minister to Norway and Sweden; Henry Wheaton, 1802, minister to Prussia, and protagonist of modern internationalism; William L. Marcy, 1808, secretary of war and of state; Samuel S. Cox, 1846, minister to Turkey; James B. Angell, 1849, minister to China and to Turkey, and chairman of the international deep

waterways commission; Richard Olney, 1856, secretary of state; John Hay, 1858, ambassador to England, and secretary of state; E. Benjamin Andrews, 1870, commissioner to the International monetary conference of 1892; and George G. Wilson, 1886, now on leave of absence as commissioner to the international conference on maritime law. There are other graduates of Brown in recent years who are yet to be heard from in this great field; and after the Wheaton Collection has had a longer time in which to show the results of its influence, many more names will be added to this roll of distinction. The John Hay Library, when it crowns with dignity and beauty the summit of College Hill, will turn the thoughts of men not only to the work of a great diplomatist, but also to a department of public service for which Brown men have shown extraordinary capacity.

THE OPENING YEAR

College opens prosperously with a freshman class somewhat in excess of two hundred men. The football eleven's prospects are the best in years, and there is said to be some excellent baseball material in the ranks of 1912. Although the John Hay Library has not yet begun to rise, it is expected that work on the foundation will soon begin, and that the fine building will be in use two years hence.

The denominational question is in temporary abeyance, awaiting the action of the corporation committee appointed or to be appointed, in accordance with the timely proposal of a member of the board of fellows who is himself allied with the dominant sect, to take the whole subject into consideration. We are confident that the ultimate result will be satisfactory to the great majority of the friends and graduates of Brown.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



FOLLOWING is a list of the football games scheduled for the Brown elevens so far as published:

Saturday, Sept. 26, Brown vs. N. H. State at Providence, 34-0.

Wednesday, Sept. 30, Brown vs. Bates at Providence, 34-4.

Saturday, Oct. 3, Brown vs. Colgate at Providence.

Saturday, Oct. 10, Brown vs. Bowdoin at Providence.

Wednesday, Oct. 14, Brown Freshmen vs. Andover at Andover.

Saturday, Oct. 17, Brown vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Saturday, Oct. 24, Brown vs. Lafayette at Providence.

Saturday, Oct. 31, Brown vs. Harvard at Cambridge.

Saturday, Nov. 7, Brown vs. Yale at New Haven.

Saturday, Nov. 14, Brown vs. Vermont at Providence.

It will be noticed that a comparatively easy game, the one with Lafayette, intervenes between the two hard matches with Pennsylvania and Harvard, but that Yale comes only seven days after the meeting with the crimson. The final game of the season, to take the place of the discontinued Dartmouth match, is not yet scheduled.



Practice on Mr. Gammons's Farm

On the ninth of September a crowd of football candidates assembled at the farm owned by Mr. John A. Gammons, '98, the coach of the team. This farm is not far from New Bedford and was fitted with sleeping tents and other facilities for comfort and practice. The work was at first easy, consisting in cross-country runs and other comparatively gentle exercise, but was gradually increased in severity, until, at the opening of the college year on September twenty-third, the men were in excellent physical condition, had increased their knowledge of the fine points of the game, and, above all, were full of a helpful spirit of camaraderie. Mr. Gammons's hospitality is appreciated not only by the players themselves, but by every graduate and friend of Brown.

Football Changes

According to Spalding's football annual, these are the changes in the game

for 1908:

All penalties for fouls, except penalties under the forward pass, may be declined by the offended side. This, however, in cases where the penalty includes disqualification, does not prevent the player from being put out of the game.

The penalty for batting the ball forward is the loss of the ball to the offended side, the ruling being placed under the jurisdiction of the umpire and field judge. The field judge is also made timekeeper.

The score of a forfeited game is made 1-0, in order to distinguish it from any other possible score.

The rule regulating the forward pass is altered as follows: When the forward pass is legally touched, only the man of the passer's side who thus first legally touches it shall be entitled to recover the ball until it has been touched by an opponent. Also if a forward pass is thus legally touched fumbled and touched by another player of the passer's side before the ball has touched an opponent, the ball shall go to the opponents on the side where it was first legally touched. While the ball is in the air for a forward pass, players of the defensive side may not use their hands or arms on opponents, except to push them out of the way in order to get the ball themselves. Players of the side making the pass, who are eligible to receive the pass, may use the hands and arms as in case of players going down the field under a kick. Neither side may, however, "hold" or "tackle" an opponent who has not the ball. Finally, in case a forward pass is illegally touched outside of these provisions named above, the penalty shall be that the ball will go to the opponents at the spot from which the pass was made. Time is to be taken out during the enforcement of the penalty for an uncompleted forward pass.

The ten-minute intermission is in-

creased to fifteen, the referee to notify the teams three minutes before its expiration. Five minutes after this notification, if either team has failed to appear, the ball shall be put in play as first down by the offended side on the offending side's thirty-yard line.

If a ball on a forward pass or a kicked ball, except try at goal, strike the up-rights or crossbars, the ball shall be considered as having crossed the goal line.

In case of the ball accidentally striking an official, the play shall be played over again.



Fall Practice on the Diamond In response to Captain Raymond's call for baseball candidates twenty-five men, including seventeen freshmen, reported for practice on Lincoln Field September 24.

The first part of the afternoon was spent in general fielding and batting practice, after which sides were chosen for a short game. In this way opportunity was given to try out the several candidates for battery positions. Warner, '12, and Jones, '12, pitched for one side, Murnan, '11, doing the catching, while Clark, '11, pitched and Wrenn, '12, and Kaufman, '12, caught for the other side. In spite of the fact that this was the first practice, the batting and fielding was fast and accurate, the freshman candidates, especially, showing up to good advantage.

The purpose of the fall practice is to get a line on the new men, so that by the time regular practice begins in the winter, it may be more definitely known what material is available. As the first-year restriction has been removed, the advantages of this early test are obvious.



Brown Dinner at Bristol The second annual reunion of Brown alumni of Bristol was held on the evening of September 18, at the Hotel Belvidere, the feature of the evening being an address by President Faunce, in which he gave a summary of the university's prospects and its present needs and aims.

The dinner was the occasion of a general good time, with college reminiscences and college songs. Nearly thirty alumni with invited guests were in attendance.

At the after-dinner exercises former Governor Augustus O. Bourn, '55, of Bristol, presided as toastmaster. He introduced President Faunce, who was followed by Professor Wilfred H. Munro, who gave interesting anecdotes of his trip abroad; Professor J. Irving Manatt, Professor Otis E. Randall, Professor Benjamin F. Clarke, Congressman D. L. D. Granger, John P. Reynolds, B. F. G. Lindemuth, Dr. William Fred Williams, Lieut. Ernest Brownell, U. S. N., Edward I. Brownell, Robert Young, George Collins, Frank H. Hamill, Judge Hezekiah C. Wardwell, Howard Newman and Merton A. Cheesman.



Another Brown College President Dr. Edwin Grant Dexter, Brown, '91, who is in this country for a few weeks, is not only United States commissioner of education for Porto Rico, but president of the University of Porto Rico as well. While in Providence last month Dr. Dexter gave some interesting facts about his work on the island.

Dr. Dexter has been for 13 months the head of all the educational enterprises on the island, and no expenditures may be made along that line without his signature upon documents.

Under his present authority, he has the appointive power over all the teachers on the island, and his visit to the United States is for the purpose of seeing that American teachers who are to go to Porto Rico and take up work there are started right. Of the present force of teachers on the island 1200 are Porto Ricans and 175 are Americans.

The University of Porto Rico receives this year \$40,000 from the Morrill grant, and this amount will be increased by \$5,000 for two years, and then remain at \$50,000 said Dr. Dexter, "The schools in the island are increasing rapidly. Last year new schools, were built and, roughly speaking, 300 others will be ready at the beginning of this

year's term for use. The total appropriation made by the last Porto Rican legislature for educational purposes was \$1,450,000, and that will give some idea of the extent of the work.

The Porto Rican government supports 50 native students in the United States all the time. Twenty-five men and 14 women receive scholarships valued at \$500 a year, and approximately 20 more get \$250 a year.

Of the 1400 or 1500 schools about 1000 are in the rural districts of the island. Nearly all of these are ungraded schools. Those which are graded rank as high as those in the States. We have four high schools on the island, and the graduates are received by 30 or 40 American universities.

Our school year is 168 teaching days, or approximately 18 more days than the United States public schools. On the average, the salary paid to the teachers is \$53 a month, but the American teachers get \$75 a month. These averages are about \$10 a month higher than the salaries here. Conditions are very pleasant in Porto Rico, and health precautions make living very comfortable and not the slightest bit dangerous.



Alumni Choice for Trustees The annual meeting of the university corporation, adjourned from September, is to be held on Wednesday, October 21. Among the items of business will be the election of trustees to fill an Episcopalian and a Baptist vacancy. This comes over from June, when no election was held, although the alumni nominations, as usual, had been made.

It will be interesting to recall at this time how the alumni voted. The figures are as follows:

For the Episcopalian vacancy: James A. Duane, '72, New York, 233 votes; Samuel H. Ordway, '80, New York, 172 votes; John B. F. Herreshoff, '70, New York, 122 votes. For the Baptist vacancy: Lucius Brown, '66, Norwich, Conn., 226 votes; Julius A. Johnson, '82, Chicago, 176 votes.

Messrs. Duane of New York and Brown of Norwich thus lead the lists in the alumni poll.

Good Work for Brown The recent circular letter printed below is interesting and suggestive:

"To the Alumni of Brown University of Cleveland, Ohio:

"Some time ago certain members of this association, realizing that of the large number of graduates of Cleveland schools going to institutions of higher education, not many were going to Brown, determined to look into this matter, find the cause of this condition and take some steps to remedy it.

"They found the cause to be lack of interest, and, to overcome this, they agreed on the following plan: To pay the tuition of four students during their entire course, sending one each year, thereby guaranteeing representation for eight years. Two students have already been sent, and it is planned to send one more this year. One member has already pledged himself to take care of one of these; \$210 is necessary to take care of the other two. Do you want a part in this work for our Alma Mater? If so, how much will you contribute to this amount?

"Very truly yours,
"C. J. Foskett,

"1658 Crawford Road "



John Hay Library

No construction work on the John Hay Library at the corner of college and Prospect streets has yet been done. The former president's house has been torn down and the way will be clear for the foundation for the structure as soon as the contracts are let. A meeting of the committee on the new library building was held September 11, but no subsequent announcement of importance was made.

It is believed that the building will be finished by commencement time, 1910, but that the library staff will not be in full possession of it until the fall of that year.



New Refectory

The destruction of the former president's mansion at the corner of Prospect and College streets has necessitated the finding of other quarters for the college refectory, which has been housed there for several years. Finally two estates at the junction of Waterman and Thayer streets, and just north of Lincoln Field, were purchased at a cost of somewhat over thirty thousand dollars, and in the house nearest the



THE NEW UNIVERSITY REFECTORY

corner the institution is now comfortably established.

The house is of three stories, an unpretentious wooden structure. The entire first floor has been turned into a dining room with a seating capacity of one hundred, while on the second floor are four small dining rooms with an aggregate seating capacity of fifty or sixty. These are connected with the basement kitchen by dumb waiters. The price of board in the main dining room is four dollars a week; in the smaller rooms it is fifty cents extra. There is no difference in the menu provided; the additional price is fixed because of the greater inconvenience of service on the second story.

Mrs. Hewitt, who kept a boarding house on the property before the university purchased it, is in charge of the refectory, renting the house from the college and transacting the financial affairs of the institution without university intervention. The third floor will be used by Mrs. Hewitt's family as a flat.

Enlarging the Campus Eventually, we suppose the campus will be extended to take in not only the estates on which these two houses recently purchased by the college stand, but those containing the three houses to the westward, all of which are now college property. A beginning toward the enlarged campus thus suggested has been made by opening the land between the new refectory and the next house on the west to student travel. A small service yard has been retained for the refectory, but a passageway some forty feet in width now connects Lincoln Field and Waterman street.



Brown Union Improvements During the vacation a number of minor improvements have been made at the Brown Union. The defective drainage has been remedied, cracks made by the blasting in the New Haven railway tunnel have been closed up, and a linoleum covering has been

put on the tile floor of the restaurant. Mrs. Given is again in charge of the cuisine, and it is expected that the restaurant will be well patronized as she gave satisfaction last term.

For a time the restaurant will probably feel the competition of the new refectory, but it is hoped that it will continue to attract a large number of students, as it is necessary for the success of the Union. This is not so much because of the money received directly from it; it is useful chiefly because it brings many undergraduates into the Union and thus enlivens every other department of the institution.

"The Union was a dull place during the four weeks the restaurant was closed last spring," said Treasurer Scott to a Monthly representative the other day. "The rooms seemed deserted until it was opened again." When the dining-room and lunch-room are not doing business the receipts in the billiard room, barber-shop, etc., are bound to fall off.

Board at the Union is five dollars a week, one dollar more than at the refectory, but the Union is nearer the centre of the university and should be prosperous in spite of the institution at

the corner of Waterman and Thayer streets. There is room for both of them.



Little Notes of Interest

Most people would say, if asked, that College and Prospect Streets are at right angles to each other, but this is not exactly the fact. Where the John Hay Library is to stand the angle is obtuse, and, as the building is to front on Prospect street, it has been thought desirable to widen the sidewalk on College street in such a way as to make the wall which is to be erected south of the building parallel with the latter rather than with College street. The result is that the sidewalk will gradually broaden on the ascent eastward, till it is five feet wider at the corner than at the west end of the library. This will incidentally give a wider view of the front campus as one walks up the hill.

Earl Sprackling comes to Brown this year from Cleveland Ohio, as a result of the active loyalty of the Cleveland alumni. He stood high in scholarship and athletics at the East High School of Cleveland.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

FACULTY NOTES

Professor Albert G. Harkness has followed up his paper on "The Relation of Accent to Elision in Latin verse," in vol. 36 of the Transactions of the American Philological Association, by another in vol. 37, in which he devotes 46 pages to a study of "The Relation of Accent to Pause-elision and to Hiatus in Plautus and Terence."

The July number of the Guide to Nature, of Stamford, Conn., contains an article by Dr. W. Whitman Bailey on "The Attractions of Natural Science." This paper, which is accompanied by a portrait of Dr. Bailey as one of the council of the Agassiz Association, is of semi-autobiographical character.

Professor Munro sailed July 9 for Europe and returned home August 25. He visited St. Petersburg and Moscow, spending a week in each of these Russian cities and journeyed as far north as Trondhjem, a town lying almost under the Arctic Circle.

Professor Potter has returned from a year abroad. He spent nine months at Oxford, England.

Professor Thomas Crosby, Jr, '94, will give a

course of seven readings at Sayles Gymnasium, Brown University, for the benefit of the Sayles Gymnasium fund. The course will begin on October 12, at 4 o'clock, and will consist mostly of modern plays, each of which will be preceded by a brief analytical talk.

In November or December, "The Educational Ideal in the Ministry," comprising the eight lectures delivered by President Faunce at the Yale Divinity School last March, will be published.

Professor Walter C. Bronson is absent in Europe on his sabbatical.

Professor Slocum is making a tour in Europe.

BROWN MEN IN COLORADO

Several members of the Rocky Mountain Brown Alumni Association, had the pleasure of greeting five Brown men in Denver during July. James H. Higgins, '98, governor of Rhode Island, J. J. Fitzgerald, '93, ex-mayor of Pawtucket, delegates to the national democratic convention; P. L. Chipman, '08, F. A. Wightman, '09, and A. B. Comstock, '10, delegates to the Phi Kappa Psi convention.

1852

On the 25th of August, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan E. Goldthwait observed the fifty-sixth anniversary of their marriage.

1854

The address of Dr. George C. de Marini is 70 rue Gerard, Brussels, Belgium.

1856

"With Richard Olney as president, William Endicott as treasurer and men of like grade in other important offices, the new institute in the south end, which makes tangible and productive Benjamin Franklin's generosity to his native town, starts well officered," says the Boston Herald of the Franklin Union.

The Boston Advertiser says: "The suggestion of Richard Olney as Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts will find scant support from the gentlemen who are running what remains of the Massachusetts Democracy. The suggestion of a man so able as Mr. Olney is in itself sufficient to excite the Williams faction to hysteria. It must be understood at the outset that no very prominent man can receive the support of the Williams faction. The spring convention showed that the new machine had no use for any Democrat whose intellectual attainments and professional ability outranked those of the strong-arm sachem of Dedham."

1861

Amasa M. Eaton, national president of the Commission on Uniform State Laws, in his seventh annual address as the head of that body, spoke on the desirability of uniformity of state laws. The conference was held at Seattle, Wash.

1863

The board of fellows has granted to Rev. George Huntington the degree of bachelor of arts in connection with his class. He received the degree of master of arts from Beloit College, Wisconsin, in 1879 and served two Congregational churches as pastor. He is now associate professor of biblical literature and librarian at Carleton College, Minnesota.

1866

Edward Payson Brown, Esq., of New York was one of the principal Republican speakers in the Maine state campaign which closed last month.

1870

When it was learned that Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews was to preach at the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany, N. Y., August 9, notices were sent out by the Brown University Alumni Association of Albany that all might have the opportunity of hearing and meeting him.

On July 31, Joseph B. Bishop, secretary of the Panama Canal Commission was present at a conference on conditions in the American zone and on the relations of the canal zone with the republic of Panama, held at Sagamore Hill. On the following Monday Mr.

Bishop sailed for Panama after two months absence.

1874

Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D., of Brookline, Mass., was elected president of the Baptist Vineyard Association of Martha's Vineyard, at its annual meeting.

1877 and 1885

Among the speakers at the annual convention of the American Institute of Banking, held at Providence in July, were President Rathbone Gardner, '77, of the Union Trust Company, and Hon. James C. Monaghan, '85, of Notre Dame University. Mr. Gardner was toastmaster at the annual dinner; Professor Monaghan spoke on "America and her Young Men."

1880

The address of Wilberforce E. Archibald is Morgan, Utah.

1883

Professor Isaac B. Burgess, one of the best-known religious educators of the day, has been invited to accept the position of "director of religious training" at the First Baptist Church of Providence, at a meeting of the church to discuss the plan of having an assistant to Dr. E. A. Hanley, the pastor, in that work. The invitation has been accepted and Professor Burgess will begin his duties Oct. 18. He was recently appointed a member of the committee on education of the International Sunday School Association. The committee has charge of training teachers. Professor Burgess is one of a long line of Brown graduates of the same name. His son, Robert W. Burgess, graduated last June from the university and another son, W. Randolph Burgess, is a member of the freshmen class. Professor Burgess's father, a well-known clergyman, was also a graduate of Brown.

1887

Louis F. Snow, Ph. D., has been appointed head of the department of English at the Cortland Normal School. Dr. Snow's address is 13 Monroe terrace, Cortland, N. Y.

1888

Mrs. Francis W. Goddard has furnished a room in the new wing of the Glockner Sanatorium of Colorado Springs in memory of her son, Henry Ledyard Goddard, of the class of 1888.

1889

Rev. Charles A. Denfeld, who since 1899 has been rector of the Church of the Transfiguration at Edgewood, R. I., in September entered upon his duties as rector of St. James's Church, Woonsocket.

1890

Frederick T. Guild, university registrar, spent part of the summer in Virginia.

Rev. Frank Appleton of Pawtucket has returned from the Pan-Anglican Congress and Lambeth Conference, in England.

1891

Professor S. S. Colvin of the University of

Illinois spent part of the summer in Rhode Island.

Professor Edwin Grant Dexter, United States commissioner of education in Porto Rico, visited the college on September 9. He returns shortly to his duties in the dependency.

1892

Leland H. Littlefield, who spends much of his time in Switzerland, has passed the summer at Nayatt, R. I. He intends to return to Switzerland for the winter.

Isaac P. Greene is manager of the Providence branch of Lewando's, the well-known dyeing concern. He lives at Edgewood.

1893

Henry A. Barker spent the summer in Europe, and while there devoted considerable attention to municipal improvement and development.

Henry Beach Needham, ex-'93, was a member of the commission of three appointed by President Roosevelt to inquire into conditions, especially those having to do with health and labor, at Panama. The report of the commission was printed late in the summer and was enthusiastically endorsed by the President.

1894

Collier's Weekly of August 8 contained an article entitled "Advanced Thought, Incorporated," by A. E. Thomas. The article described a visit to the Elbert Hubbard establishment at East Aurora, New York and was amusingly written and illustrated.

William C. Hill, principal of the high school of Lewiston, Me., has been appointed principal of the Chelsea, Mass., high school.

Rev. F. C. R. Jackson, D. B., is now pastor of the First Baptist Church of Orland, Cal. This town in Glenn county is the centre of the government irrigation work. Fifty thousand acres of worn-out wheat land is to be irrigated by the building of dams and ditches and this irrigation will be the means of bringing into this part of the Sacramento Valley thousands of settlers. Mr. Jackson is preparing to meet the needs of the young men in particular by building a clubhouse and by planning a work in connection with his church similar to that of the Y. M. C. A.

During the summer William Douglas has been a member of the staff of the Keewaydin Camps, situated on Lake Temagami, Ontario Canada.

1895

Clifford Whipple, associated with the firm of Edwards & Angell, has been appointed as assistant to Joseph C. Sweeney, attorney for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co., in this city.

1896

Arthur Crowell Stone is president of the George W. Dover Co. of Providence.

The address of Henry L. Smith is 106 Union Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

The board of fellows has granted to Frederick W. Jones the degree of bachelor of arts in connection with his class. He is in charge of the editorial page of the Providence Evening Bulletin.

1897

Dr. Carl Russell Fish has recently been promoted to the rank of professor in American history at the University of Wisconsin. His special field in American history is the reconstruction period. In order to accept an appointment of the Carnegie Institution as "research assistant," the university has granted him a year's leave of absence. He will spend the year in Rome, engaged in preparing a guide to all the materials relating to American history to be found in the various depositories



DR. CARL RUSSELL FISH, 1897

of archives located there. Professor Fish was the representative of the University of Wisconsin at the International Congress for Historical Research held in Berlin early in August. After graduation from Brown Professor Fish studied at Harvard University, where he received the degree of A. M. in 1898 and that of Ph. D. in 1900. During this period he spent one year abroad in research and study. In 1900 he entered the department of American history at the University of Wisconsin and has had rapid promotion. During the past year a paper by him on "Some Phases of the Economic History of Wisconsin, 1860-70" has been printed in the Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for 1907. A reprint has also been issued in pamphlet form.

On August 31, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.,

broke the ground, "swinging a pick and handling a shovel" at Avenue A and 67th Street, New York, for the erection of the main hospital building and isolation annex of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The hospital is to cost \$100,000 and will have seven stories, with a brick and limestone front. The isolation ward will be a two-story building connected with the main building by steel bridges.

1898

On September 14, Governor Higgins, by invitation of the governor of Massachusetts, was present at a meeting of the governors of the New England States, held at the Algonquin Club, Boston. Governor Higgins has issued a statement that he will not be a candidate for a third term.

1899

The address of Nathaniel F. Bryant is 3 Centre street, Watertown, Mass.

A. Franklin Ross, Ph. D., of the Commercial High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., conducted courses in history and English at the Pocono Pines Assembly Summer School, held at Pocono, Monroe Co., Pa., from July 6 to August 3. On July 10, Dr. Ross gave an illustrated lecture on the "Government of Switzerland."

Charles I. Gates has been promoted from the principalship of the Pleasant Street Grammar School at Westerly to that of the Elm Street School.

The address of Charles K. Francis is Columbia, Mo.

1900

Wilfred G. Leland attended the International Historical Congress held in Berlin during the month of August as the representative of the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. His Paris address is 21 rue des Belles Feuilles.

George Curtis Wing of Auburn Me., has been elected to the Maine state legislature.

1901

Horace M. Hovey is principal of the high school at Danielson, Conn.

Winfred H. Whiting, Esq., announces that he has removed his office for the general practice of law to rooms 626 and 627 Slater building, 350 Main street, Worcester, Mass.

The address of Harold L. Madison is 521 Hays avenue, Providence. Mr. Madison has commenced his duties as curator of the Roger Williams Park museum.

The address of W. H. Hull is 23 Fenner street, Auburn, R. I.

1901 honorary

The address of Rev. Spenser B. Meeser, D. D., is changed from Ridley Park, Pa., to 135 Cambridge terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1902

Walter Roberts Bullock, upon completion

of his work, has received from Brown University the degree of Ph. B.

The Bureau of Fisheries of the United States, Department of Commerce and Labor, has issued as its document No. 634, a bulletin on "Devil's Lake, North Dakota, a study of physical and biological conditions, with a view to the acclimatization of fish," by Thomas E. B. Pope, giving the result of investigations made from July 20 to Sept. 10, 1907.

Henry W. Stiness has resigned his position as assistant clerk of the Rhode Island superior court for Providence, to enter upon the practice of law. He has opened an office in the Banigan building, Providence.

1903

George W. Eddy, A. M., has been ap-



GUY BLANDIN COLBURN, 1904

pointed to the department of history and philosophy in Keuka College, Keuka Park, N. Y.

1904

Guy Blandin Colburn in June received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Wisconsin and has accepted a position for the present year as acting professor of Latin at Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia. After his graduation Dr. Colburn spent one year in graduate study at Brown and the next year received a fellowship at the University of Wisconsin. In 1907 he was made assistant in Latin at that university, conducting courses in Latin prose-writing and assisting in courses in classical archaeology and the history of art. His thesis for the doctor's degree had for its subject the various epithets of the gods and heroes in the poetry of Horace. His address in Grinnell is 1022 Park street.

John Erwin Bullard, upon completion of his work, has received from Brown University the degree of Ph. B. in connection with his class.

1905

F. Webster Cook has been admitted to the Massachusetts bar.

Ray P. Hovey has been transferred from the main office of the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co., at Minneapolis, to the position of assistant contracting engineer in the Salt Lake City office. His address is 324 Dooley block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1906

Leonard A. Prouty has assumed the principalship of Locust Dale Academy, Locust Dale, Va., where he has been for the past two years a teacher.

Ralph C. Whitenack, as is well known, is the adviser of his highness, the gaekwar of Baroda, India. He has recently established two banks, one of which, the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., was inaugurated, July 9, with elaborate ceremonies. Mr. Whitenack, who made an address, was highly complimented on the successful beginning of the enterprise. The foundation of this bank is regarded by the Times of India as "the forerunner in the organization of a strong system of agricultural banks, which is one of the greatest needs of this country."

Angus A. Griffin is principal of the high school at Wickford, R. I.

John T. Barnicoat is with the Providence Telephone Company in the engineering department.

1907

The address of Leon E. Truesdell is changed from Groveton, N. H., to Shrewsbury, Mass.

Dana T. Gallup is principal of the high school at Old Mystic, Conn.

Claude R. Branch has entered the Harvard Law School.

E. V. Ross is with the Maine Central railroad at Portland, Me.

Ralph Hadley has entered the Harvard Law School.

Myron H. S. Affleck is with the Wheelwright Filler and Manufacturing Co., Banigan building, Providence.

Henry G. Clark and Azedik Hagop Poladian, have received the degree of Ph. B. in connection with the class of 1907 upon completion of their work.

W. N. Ross is assistant in chemistry and physics at the English High School, Providence.

W. C. Slade is assistant in chemistry at the Technical High School, Providence.

Henry G. Clark, who for the past three years has acted as assistant to Mr. Marvel, '94, professor of physical culture at Brown, has been appointed an instructor at the Moses Brown School, Providence. Mr. Clark will have charge of the English department and will also conduct the gymnastic work.

The present address of William A. Spinney, Jr., is 45 West Mohawk street, Buffalo, N.Y.

1908

Frank F. Mason has been appointed assistant clerk of the Rhode Island supreme court for Providence, succeeding Henry W. Stiness, ex-'02, resigned.

Howard M. Chapin has written the "Life of Deacon Samuel Chapin," the first of the name in America. It has been printed by the firm of Snow and Farnham of Providence for the Chapin Family Association.

Norman L. Sammis is with the Builders Iron Foundry of Providence.

The address of Earl C. Ross is 425 West Washington street, Munroe, Wis.

The Alumnae

1897

The address of Mrs. Ethelyn Merrill Frohock is South Thomaston, Me.

1905

Miss Hope Devenish is an assistant in mathematics and history in the Technical High School of Providence.

Miss Carrie E. Small is at present engaged at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston as superintendent of the Domestic Reform League. Her address is 260 Broadway, Arlington, Mass.

Miss Sarah Gridley Ross has resigned as cataloguer at the university library to accept the position of head of the Slater Memorial Home-stead.

1906

The address of Miss Edith E. Chaffee is Edgartown, Mass.

The Barre, Vt., address of Miss Hope Davis is changed to 6 North street.

1907

Miss Zerrie F. Huntsman is teaching in the high school at Milford, N. H.

Miss Ethel L. Robinson has been appointed assistant in English and history at the English High School, Providence.

Miss Mildred A. Carnes has been made assistant at the Technical High School, Providence.

Miss Blanche Crapo is teaching at the Oxford Street School, Providence.

Miss Marion Cole is a student teacher at the Hope Street High School, Providence.

1908

Miss Hattie M. Holt is a student teacher at the English High School, Providence.

Miss Margerie Stevens is student teacher in history at the Hope Street High School, Providence.

Miss Carroll Phillips is a student worker in the Domestic Reform League, a department of the Women's Educational and Industrial

Union of Boston. Her Boston address is 264 Boylston street.

Miss Ruth Foster is teaching in the high school at Newport, Vt.

Miss Jeanette Baldwin is teaching mathematics, French and German in the high school at Chesterfield, Mass.

Miss Sarah Ide is a student teacher at the Webster Avenue School of Providence.

Miss Alice E. Presbrey is a student teacher at the Oxford Street School of Providence.

Engagements

The engagement of Miss Bertha C. Mathieu, '07, to Frederick Goodwin of Philadelphia is announced.

The engagement of Miss Helen Elizabeth Hersey, '03, to Leonard A. Prouty, '06, is announced.

The engagement of Alexander M. Burgess, '06, to Miss Abby Bullock, special, is announced.

Marriages

On May 29, 1908, occurred the marriage of Paul Weiss, '05, to Miss Flora Taylor of Fulton, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Weiss live at Marion, La.

On June 30, 1908, at Kottuit, Mass., occurred the marriage of Alpha F. Leonard, '04, to Miss L. Estelle Phinney. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard will live at Needham, Mass.

At St. Bernard's Church, Bernardsville, N. J., on June 30, 1908, occurred the marriage of George W. Eddy, '03, to Miss S. Louise Saunders. The bride was attended by Miss Grace H. Hamilton and Miss Margaret H. Clyde as bridesmaids. The best man was Frank B. Eddy, and the ushers were Minard L. Sanders, George E. Bailey, '06, and John P. Mead, '06.

At Lancaster, N. H., on the evening of July 15, 1908, at the home of the bride's parents, occurred the marriage of Harry Merton Paine, '02, to Miss Marguerite Blanche Smith, Wellesley, '05. The bride was attended by Miss Alice Stearns, Wellesley, '05, as maid of honor and by George A. Paine and Harold P. Mabee as flower boys. The best man was George Law Paine, and the ushers were Dr. Homer B. Smith of Boston, and Charles A. R. Ray, '02, of Franklin, Mass.

At St. Ann's-by-the-Sea, Block Island, R. I., on July 19, 1908, occurred the marriage of Miss Myrtis Alida Milliken, '02, to Thomas Ratcliffe Clayton of Providence. The bride was attended by Miss Clara Louise Spencer as maid of honor. The best man was Frederick B. Wilcox and the ushers were Ernest Clayton, Alfred M. Mitchell, Robert Garfield Holt and Howard Sheffield.

At St. Michael's Church, Providence, on July 20, 1908, occurred the marriage of George Francis Troy, '98, to Miss Alice Lonz Wal-

lace. Mr. and Mrs. Troy will reside at 55 Barton street, Providence.

At North Attleboro, Mass., on August 11, 1908, occurred the marriage of Dr. Annie F. Cheever, '03, to Ernest T. Upham.

At St. Stephen's Church, Providence, on the afternoon of August 28, 1908, occurred the marriage of Arthur Crowell Stone, ex-'96, to Miss Ida Lawton Wales.

In Providence, on September 1, 1908, at noon, at the home of the bride's parents, occurred the marriage of Erik Hastings Green, Ph. D., '98, to Miss Edith Blanchard Jackson, daughter of former Lieutenant Governor Frederick H. Jackson. The groom was attended by his brother, Theodore Francis Green, '87, as best man.

At Silver Spring, the summer home of the bride's parents on September 2, 1908, occurred the marriage of Miss Grace Pierce, '02, to Russell W. Richmond, '02. The bride was attended by Miss Ethel Pierce, and the best man was George L. Pierce, Jr.

At Lewis, N. Y., on September 7, 1908, occurred the marriage of George Arthur Cooper, '06, to Miss Alice Jane Worden. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper will live at 90 Congdon street, Providence.

At the home of the bride's parents, Chimney Corner, East Providence, on Thursday, September 16, 1908, occurred the marriage of Miss Olive Bowers Eddy, '05, to Samuel Edward Eaton. The bride was attended by Miss Dorothy Eddy as maid of honor, and by Miss Mildred Eaton Miss Marion Chase and Miss Irene Eddy as flower girls. The best man was Julian S. Eaton and the ushers were William Eaton, Albert S. Davis, William H. Cady and Lloyd C. Eddy, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton will live in New York.

At Damariscotta, Me., on Monday, September 21, 1908, occurred the marriage of Miss Mary Florence Rafter, '01, to Dr. John Francis McCusker of Providence. Dr. and Mrs. McCusker will live at 62 Stewart street, Providence, where they will be at home to their friends after February 1, 1909.

Births

Born at Kinderhook, N. Y., on June 22, 1908, to Rev. Arthur N. Robinson, '05, and Mrs. Alice Waite Robinson, a daughter, Evelyn Waite Robinson.

Born at Manton, R. I., on July 21, 1908, to Mrs. Alice Cary Devereux Eddy, '01, and John Lewis Eddy, Jr., a son, John Lewis Eddy, 3rd.

Born at Providence, on August 21, 1908, to Lauriston H. Hazard, '89, and Mrs. Elizabeth Paine Hazard a daughter, Elizabeth Hazard.

Born at South Weymouth, Mass., on September 10, 1908, to Mrs. Mary Wilbur Tirrell, '99, and Prince H. Tirrell, Yale, '97, a daughter, Francis Tirrell.

Born at South Thomaston, Me., to Mrs. Ethelyn Merrill Frohock, '97, and Dr. Horatio Wilbur Frohock, a son, Wilbur Merrill Frohock.

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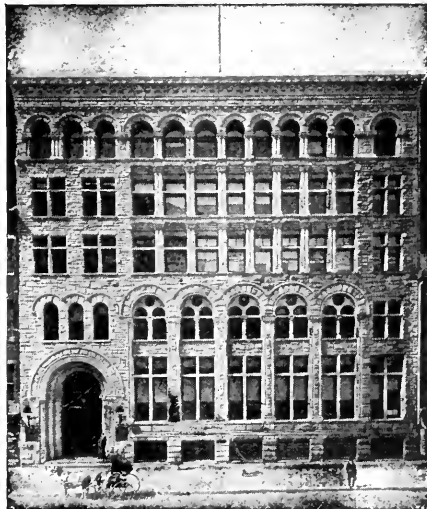
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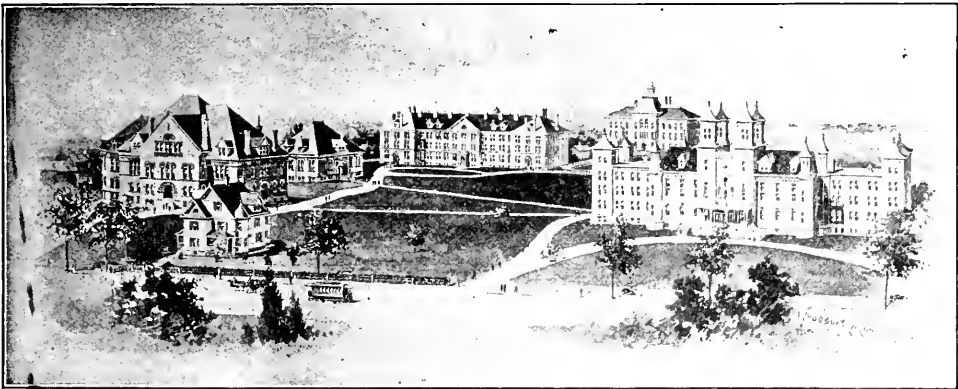
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